THE CENTRE STREET HORROR.

Another Day Spent in Excavating the Ruins-No Bodies Found.

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN.

Comptroller Green States that He Will Pay the Expense.

The Search To Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

Work was resumed on the Centre street ruins work was resumed on the Centre was resumed on the until night, but the hard day's work was productive of no results for far as the finding of any additional bodies was concerned. At half-past seven o'clock A. M. the ree of laborers who had been employed on Suntay presented themselves at the Franklin street station house. They were instantly rdered to resume the task, which had seen only partially completed. A force of three men from nearly every precinct in the city arrived about the same time. It had been detailed by order of Superintendent Kelso, to render as-sistance to the men of the Sixth, who were almost mout with the arduous labors of the past few lays. A cordon was immediately formed around be block on the arrival of the reserves, a line of policemen being stationed at each end to keep back the surging mass of people who wanted to

Rotwithstanding the quantity of labor which had been done on Sunday the ruins on yesterday presented a very tangled appearance. Everything seemed to be inextricably mixed—iron and wood, brick and stone, being frozen into a solid mass. to cut away the great blocks of ice which encumbered the ruins so that they could not be moved. is was done with axes and shovels. In the front part of the ruins there was

& WONSTEE IRON COLUMN, to which a rope was made fast to haul 't out, as it greatly obstructed the police in their efforts. Though nearly a hundred men were pulling on the rope it was nearly an hour before the column was tached, so firmly was it embedded in the ice. When it was taken away the work went on con

When the line was first formed to keen the block clear the female relatives of the deceased took up the position on the opposite side of the street which they had maintained all through the day on Sunday-the gray haired mother of the Donohoe girls and the mother of the girl McGrath. The son of the latter was the first to go to work in the ruins, and he toiled incessantly so long as there was any light left. The invalid son of Mrs. Donoho remained in the station house. It was painful to watch the anxiety with hich the slightest movement on the part of the police and workmen was watched by the poor vomen, and their despair and disappointment when night came on and no bodies were found can be better imagined than described. For six long days they have kept up the weary vigil of expecta tion, and yesterday afternoon they thought for the first time that the remains would never be discovered and that no Christian burial would be

It was expected that a number of members of the International Society, in accordance with a resolution which was unanimously adopted by them on Monday, would have presented themselves for work; but the hour came and

them on Monday, would have presented themselves for work; but the hour came and

THE MEN WERE NOT THERE.

Their red shirts might have made the scene more picturesque, but their postponed action was looked upon as a good joke, no one expecting that it would amount to anything. Had the tusk been left to such stupid ranters it would be long before it would be accomplished. The order issued by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, sirecting that 100 men shall be sent from Black-well's Island and placed at the disposal of Captain Kennedy, was countermanded in the forenoon. Adderman Glisey forwarded a check for \$500 to Judge Dowling to assist in paying the workmen already employed and to put on more hands. When this money was received it was considered unnecessary to have the disorderlies brought from their leiand. Preparations had been made for their reception, and measures had been made for stervice. In case the funds on hand give out before the bodies are all rescued they may yet be called upon, in which case they will be lodged in the Tombs.

Coroner Herrman called upon Captain Kennedy in the morning, and said that if the excayation

Che Tombs.

Coroner Herrman called upon Captain Kennedy in the morning, and said that if the excavation was to be made by private subscription he would give \$500, but that the county would bear all expense. He stated to a reporter that he was willing on Sanday morning to assume all responsibility connected with the search, but Justice Dowling rushed in before he had an opportunity to act. The Coroner doubtless meant well in the matter, and was as anxious as any one to have

any one to have

promptly undertaken but as he was in doubt relative to the authority he possessed he was slow to take the initiative. His endorsement of what has been already done has made everything go on smoothly, and no red tape absurdities or silly technicalities of the law will new prevent it from being accomplished.

The following letter was received by the Coroner from Comptroller Green in response to a communication which was addressed to the latter on Saturday:

cation which was addressed to the latter on Saturday;—
To G. N. Herrman, Esq., Coroner.

Duan Sin—Your favor of 28th (Saturday) was received by me on the same evening. Overwhelmed as I am with business at the close of the year the first I heard of the subject matter of your letter was on Saturday siternoon, nor was I faily sware of the circumstances of the case till late last night (Sunday). I hasten to reply that I cannot put the expense of the work in the tax-levy; that has been made up long since, and there is no power to change it. This I look upon as a matter requiring prompt attention, and although I have no power to act in such cases, I advise you to have the debris of the building removed at once, and I will see the expenses paid. If any further difficulty arises please sufform me, that I may render you any further aid in my power. Had I been previously advised of the facts the work would by this time have been done. I very much regret that any delay should have occurred, and I shall do all can to relieve the anxiety of those who have suffered by it. Very respectfully, yours.

ADRIEW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The search was continued with great energy all

regret that any delay should have occurred, and I shall do and I can to relieve the anxiety of those who have suisered by it. Very respectfully, yours.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

The search was continued with great energy all the morning, but up to noon not the slightest traces of human remains were to be found. About soon a heavy smell which proceeded from the centre portion of the building led Eorgeant Douglans to believe that there were bodies near the spot, and a number of men were put to work on the place to tear away the beams and débris. This was a work of no small difficulty.

The FIRE HAD RAGED HOFTEST in this portion of the structure, and the ruin was the worst. Nothing daunted, however, the police set vigorously to work, and before they had proceeded far a safe, belonging to the New York Printing Company, was found. It was intact, and its contents were all safe. Ropes were attached to it, and it was hauled out. The next obstacle encountered was a large beam, one end of which was foozen to the elevator. This rendered the handling of it dangerous, as the elevator was and is in an exceedingly unsafe condition. A large iron tank attached to its top had during the night failen twelve inches and it threatened at any time to topple over. Before the beam was moved, Assistant Chief Engineer Monroe was sent for, and his upinion asked as to whether or not it would be expedient to proceed. He said he did not tuink there was immediate danger and that the work might gon. A strong pressure was brought to bear upon the beam, and after some time it was taken out of Engine Company No. 31, Bernard Conway, ascended a ladder to ascertain the condition of a ruined wall which stood near the truck. While thus engaged a portion of the wall gave way, and Conway had his hands and arms badly braised. The ladder supping left Mr. Monroe in a perilons predicament, as he had so stand upon a broken cornice, but he kept his position until the ladder was traised again, when he descended without injury. He remained on the time the

not cleared last night, notwithstanding the exer-

not cleared last night, notwithstanding the exertions of

SERGRAYS DOUGLASS AND LOONEY,
who worked until their faces were as black with
dust as those of negro ministress would be belore a
performance.

In the rear of 85, while the charred timbers were
being removed, part of a black and white shawl
was found. It was sent to the station house, to be
kept for the purpose of identification. As the fireescape from this house led to No. 87, it was supposed that some of the girls who endeavoted to
make their escape in this direction had been suffocated and buried beneath the ruins. The finding
of the shawl encouraged the workmen to
renewed exertions, and pickaxes and spades
were plied with a will. A little after the street was
freed the fragment of a skull, with a tuft of black
sair attached, was picked up, and this was also
sent to the station house. In the corner where
the fire escape was situated more fragments of
clothing were found, and they were carefully preserved as they may afford a clue to
some of the girls. This part of the premises was occupied by Mr. James Gallagher, as an
iron and copper foundry. He had a large
stock of copper on hand at the time of the fire, the
most of which lies in the rains. Mr. Gallagher is
the heaviest sufferer by the disaster, his losses,
amounting to nearly \$10,000, on only one-fith of
which there is insurance. The insurances he has
will, however, to promptly paid and the work of
rebuilding will be commenced as speedily as possible. At five o'clock

WORK WAS STRUCK,

It will be resumed this morning at half-past
seven o'clock. Two of the laborers were found
to have their pockets staffed with copper. They
were detected by Captain Kennedy and sent to
the station house; but they were sat sequently discharged from the work and let go. The police did
good work yesterday, as on the previous day, and
spared no toil or trouble in the work. There
was one guardian of the peace, however, who made himself invariably conspicuous,
by his attempts to interfere and insult gentleme

his face and a lowering brow. He would do well to study politeness if he expects to remain on the force.

Representatives of the insurance companies were present during the day looking after their effects. They manifest a disposition to do what is fair, and as an instance of their promptitude it may be stated that the National is to pay George Middleton the amount of his losses this morning. His house is to be immediately rebuilt by the owner, Mr. Cameron, and it is to be raised a story higher than it originally was. Mr. Middleton had several men at work at his own expense in clearing away the debris. The lower part of his house, until it is restored, is to be occupied by Mr. W. F. Howe, who will remove his office there. Mr. Howe was burned out, and was a loser to the amount of \$1,600. The insurance men offered him a RIDICLIOUSLY SMALL SUM to settle, but he said he would rather forfeit all than accept it. He effered to give \$1,000 in cash yesterday to assist the work of finding the bodies, but it was not wanted, as there is money enough for present needs.

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THE INQUEST.

At one o'clock a jury of fifteen persons was empanelled by Coroner Herrman, which proceeded to the Sixti precinct station to view the body of Jennie Stewart. After examining the remains the inquiry was adjourned until next Monday morning, when it will be resumed in the Coroners' office. City Hall. The following are the names of the jurors:—Edward Cossin, of No. 7 Burling slip; Peter C. Barnum, No. 198 Chatham street; Robert I. Haquirt, No. 72 Reade street; Enoch Ketchum, No. 100 Beckman street; Myer Stern, No. 486 Broadway; Hugo Wesendonk, No. 293 Broadway: Charles D. Basley, 23 Catharine street; George Kuser, 32 Chambers street; John W. Condit, 132 Chambers street; Lewis J. Philipps, 53 Greene street; James T. Whitlock, 57 South street; William C. Conner, 28 Centre street; M. Fleiss, 47 Broadway, or 107 New Church street; Philip Blasinger, 13 John street.

A permit was left at the station house by the Coroner to remove the body, but no application for it was made yesterday.

Macgregor Moving-All the Fire Escapes Below Canal Street, Public Buildings, Schools, Hotels and Theatres To Be At Once Examined.

Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, has issued orders detailing inspectors for the special duty of making a careful survey and inspection of all buildings south of Canal street. The instructions are to report the existing means of escape in case of fire, condition of fire escapes and such violations of law as may be found. Inspectors are also detailed to examine and report the condition of all the hotels in the city in reference to fire perils; also another corps to report the condition of all schools, thecorps to report the condition of all schools, theatres and public buildings in regard to ventilation and fire escapes. This excellent move in the right direction has been taken by the Superintendent upon his own responsibility, in full confidence that public opinion, inspired by its necessities and the accumulating fire accidents, will compet the Comptroller of Finance to do the department justice and pay atthough he illegally refuses to disburse the contingent fund, especially appropriated to the department by Legislature for such services, until forced by the Courts. The work is a good one and cannot be done too soon or too thoroughly. Hereafter the department will insist that in all buildings where fire escapes are required a plain printed placard shall be placed on each floor giving directions of the locality and use of the escape.

An Architect on Mr. Macgregor. New York, Dec. 27, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Mr. Macgregor still insists there is no fault in his department and that he enforces the law without fear or favor. If such is the case how is it that every dwelling house now being erected in the city of New York is built with twelve-inch party walls when the law requires them to be sixteen inches thick? This can only be done with his permission; and would it not be well to inquire how much was paid for the permit to build the addition to Barnum's Museum, adjoining the church?

ARCHITECT.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Dec. 27, 1872.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The people of the upper part of the Island are nneasy about the condition in which the Fire Department has placed them. From Manhattanthere is one engine, and that has been nearly two there is one engine, and that has been nearly two years in a hired stable, at \$100 per month rent, in an out-of-the-way place. The house which belongs to the Department has for that length of time been in a roofess and otherwise dilapidated condition, and has been complained of as dangerous to passers by. The stable aboresaid, in which the men are compelled to go to bed (for I don't see how they can sleep), this second cold Winter, is a disgrace to the Department, or whoever eise may be responsible for it.

J. M.

A Ready Suggestion. NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In my opinion the cause of the fearful loss of life at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire was the want it not be well to have a huge bell in the centre of our large buildings (on the third floor of the Pitth Avenue Hotel, for instance), with bell pulls on each floor, to be used only in case of fire. Yours, &c.

M. J. M.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

Marshal on the Subject.
OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL, Dec. 30, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In answer to a communication from Mr. M. Baker, which appeared in this morning's mon the assertions made by me in my report upon the dangers of superheated steam, I would most respectfully inform both yourself and the public that it is a well known fact among all persons insteam remaining in pipes after the fire banked it is liable to turn into a gas that heats the This is a gradual process, and not an instantaneous action, as Mr. Baker would pretend I asserted. This result occurs when there is absolutely not fire enough to make steam from the water. A pound of steam will occupy 2,600 times the space of a pound of water, and less fire will heat that 2,600 pounds of steam than the pound of water. That this superheated steam heats the pipes to a red heat in many instances we have abundant evidences in this office to prove; that many fires occur in every large city from this cause. The assertion made by me in your journal of the 29th inst., that superme in your journal of the 29th inst., that superheated steam is one of the most dangerous elements we have to contend against, insurance people in New York and all over the country are thoroughly conversant with. In my official capacity I have been unceasingly impressing upon the people who use it the necessity of the greatest care in looking siter the pipes where they bend on passing through the ceilings or floors. If the Mr. Baker who answered my communication is the head of the 3rm of Baker & Smith, who put the boiler and steam pipes into Barnum's Museum, I can readily understand his sensitiveness on the subject; but in explaining the cause of the fire I by no means desired to point out that these boilers and steam flings were any less secure than those made by other manufacturers. Trusting my humble experience may bring some light to science I beg to in-

form Mr. Baker and the public that although the steam remaining in pipes is frequently form Mr. Baker and the public that although the steam remaining in pipes is frequently overheated and sometimes disastrous I never meant to alarm the public mind by a statement that this always occurs, though I would impress on Mr. Baker and the people the great necessity of guarding against the effects of this element. I shall be most happy at any time to explain to any gentleman who feels an interest in the subject the entire workings of this steam, as far as my knowledge will permit, at the Fire Marshal's office, where I have gathered evidence to prove and carry out this theory.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, and knowing that the subject is one of great interest to the public, I remain, yours most respectfully, st respectfully,
THOMAS McSPEDON, Fire Marshai.

THE THEATRES.

Further Examinations by the Fire

Marchal. Officer A. B. Mooney, of the Fire Marshal's Office, continued the inspections of the city theatres on Saturday and yesterday, and he found the publication of the conditions of several of our places of amusement in the HERALD had caused a stir among the managers. The following are the reports mad by the visiting officer, taken from the books in the Fire Marshal's Office :-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. The premises known as the Union Square Theatre were examined on Saturday, the 28th instant, by Pire Marshal McSpedon and Officer Mooney, and they found the footlights, head and border lights, as well as those on both sides of the stage and in the dressing rooms, are covered with globes made of fine wire, and perfectly safe. The stage is lighted by four rows of lights, protected by sheet iron and wire screens. They are placed about seven feet from the edges of wings and borders. The house is heated by steam, which is obtained from the boiler in the vault under Fourteenth street. The steam pipes run through the ceiling of the kitchens into the theatre, and on the first visit made to this theatre it was ordered to give them more space, as they were not considered quite safe. This work has since been done, and we now consider the Union Square Theatre one of the safest and best disposed theatres in the city in re-

safest and best disposed theatres in the city in regard to fire.

In addition to the ordinary storage room for scenery there is a large recess built on the Fourth avenue side of the building for this purpose, and we strongly recommend the same improvement to other managers. Nothing is allowed to remain on the stage of this theatre during the time of performance but the one set in use. This we regard as a most valuable custom and well worthy of initation. On the top of the building there is a tank that contains 4,000 gallons of water, and the theatre could be flooded at any moment. The watchmen carry indicators and every possible precaution against an accident by fire.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

could be flooded at any moment. The watchmen carry indicators and every possible precaution against an accident by fire.

This house is heated with steam. The furnace and boiler are in the front basement. The pipes in several places touch the woodwork and are very dangerous. The lights are not all protected. The stove in the property room is not in a safe condition. There is no hose, as there should be, on both sides of the stage attached to hydrants.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATEN.

This house is heated by hot air from three upright furnaces. The pipes leading from these furnaces run into a flue, and where they run through wooden partitions are guarded with heavy sheet iron overhead. The pipes are in good condition. There is one fire extinguisher in the flies, one plug on the stage in the rear, with hose attached, with brass pipe with one-inch nozzle and another in front of the orchestra with pipe attached to bydrants. There are no fires in dressing rooms. The lights under the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes. The stage lights are overhead and all protected with corrugated iron and a wire screen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

This house is heated by steam. The furnace and two boilers are in the basement on the Twenty-fourth street side. One boiler is used only in Summer and for printing purposes. The pipes leading from the boilers are at sufficient distance from the woodwork to be considered safe. The printing establishment is in the basement of Twenty-third street, and the lights there are covered with glass globes. There is no fire in any part for heating except in the furnace in the basement. There are six different places in the house where there are hose attached to fireplugs and eight fire extinguishers. The lights under and over the stage and in the dressing rooms are protected with wire globes; the border lights are guarded with wire screens. The pipe that supplies the radiator in the dressing rooms is in a dangerous condition; the carpet is close to the steam pipe.

Tuis closed the inspect

A fire broke out yesterday morning at twentyfive minutes to ten, in the rear of No. 14 Second street, that caused a damage of \$200. The fire occurred in the basement, in a smoke house, and was caused by some wood falling on the fire. The large engine in the vicinity of the Fifteenth precinct station house got stuck in the snow on its way to this fire, and Captain Byrne turned out with all his force and helped the engine out of the

with all his force and helped the engine out of the trouble.

A fire occurred at nine o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 70 Ridge street, in a five story brick building, which caused a damage of \$50. It occurred on the fourth floor, occupied by Gustavus Srenkel. The fire originated in a box of hot ashes. Insured for \$600 in the Relief. Insured for \$600 in the Keiler.

A fire broke out at half-past seven o'clock yester-day morning in the four story brown stone building No. 130 Bowery, occupied by the Bowery savings Bank. Damage triding. The fire was caused by some rags burning near the gas stoves.

An Admission to Colonel Clay Taylor That He Did Vote for a Confiscation Bill in Congress in 1862.

Colonel CLAY TAYLOR :-DEAR COLONEL-Some weeks ago you called my attention to the fact that certain Senatorial aspirants were circulating the charge that I had voted for a certain Confiscation bill in Congress in the beginning of the war. I told you that I had no recollection of anything of the sort and author-ized you to deny the fact. Since then I have heard the charge reiterated, and upon investigation I favor of such a bill in May 1862.

Having misled you in authorizing you to make a denial of it, it becomes my first duty to correct the erroneous statement I made to you. At the time I made it I had no recollection whatever of having. voted on any such bill in Congress. The lapse of time and the great and important transactions time and the great and important transactions which have since occurred, had entirely obliterated the fact from my memory. I do not mean to make any apology for the vote I then gave. Everybody knows which side I espoused during the war, and all who know me give me credit for zeal in maintaining my convictions. You, Colonel, held opposite views, and were equality zealous in maintaining them. When the war closed and it was sought to proscribe you and others for holding these views I resisted the proscription. I thought that, the great matter which had divided the people of this country having been decided by the sword, no one should be proscribed for his views or opinions if he was willing to accept the results of the war.

I presume that much of my conduct in sustaining my side of the question was objectionable to you and others holding your opinions, but not more so than yours were to me; yet I am entitled to have the same measure meted out to me by you and your friends that I gave to you and them. It would be shocking to every main's sense of justice if I should be proscribed for my opinions by the very men whom I had contended should not be proscribed for theirs.

Those who have been most active in reviving the recollection of this part of my record belong to that class of men who were so much opposed to the late war that they would not fight on either side, and having done no fighting during the war, are having their share of it now that it is over.

To those democrate who were scually engaged on either side during the fight the argument to let bygones be bygones has a real meaning. I have honestly sought since the close of the war to defend my old adversaries from prescribed by them. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR. which have since occured, had entirely obliterated

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Salary of the District Attorney In-

Services of a Professor.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborne in the chair. A resolution was adopted increasing the pay of the District Attorney from \$6,500 to \$10,000 pay of the District Attorney from \$6,500 to \$10,000 per annum. A communication was received from ex-Judge Morris, protesting against the payment of the Coburn witnesses who came from Oregon to testify in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish. He contended that he coule show that they were not entitled to pay. The witnesses having already been paid the communication was laid on the table. Professor Caton's bill, for analyzing the stomach of Mrs. Van Syckel, who is believed to have been poisoned by her husband, was presented. The Professor charged \$300. The Board thought this an exhorbitant charge and cut it down to \$100, and then pent it back to the Auditer to pay.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Doinge and Undeinge in the City Departments Yesterday-The New Mayor Getting Posted and the Comptroller and the City Chamberlain on the Bank Interest Question.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The session was devoted to the passing of general orders.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The weekly meeting of this Board was held yes-terday, Assistant Alderman Krauss in the chair. The business was only of a routine-character.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday, Mayor Hall in the THE CITY PINANCIAL STATEMENT. Supervisor Conoven offered a resolution request ing the Comptroller to furnish a list and amount of

ing the Comptroller to furnish a list and amount of the bonds now outstanding against the county; also a detailed statement of all claims standing against the county on file in his office, said statement to be made up to list January, 1873. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Phance.

FORD'S IMPROVED INDEX.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase from William C. Ford the copyright of what was known as "Ford's Improved Index." the cost not to exceed \$6,000. The index is a system of registration of titles, invented by Mr. Ford.

The resolution was laid over.

THE CENTRE STREET FIRE VICTIMS.

Supervisor Martin called up the resolution of Saturday as to providings for the expenses of exavating for the bodies under the rules of the Centic street fire.

Supervisor Conover objected to the consideration of the resolution on the principle that the Board had decided by a previous resolution that Coroners, with ices amounting to \$20,000 per year, each, were in a position to pay expenses of this character; and in addition to that, they were empowered to recover the expense from the county.

After a short discussion the resolution was laid over and the Board adjourned until to-day at four P. M.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor-elect Havemeyer had a long interview with Mayor Hall yesterday, in which the coming Mayor was initiated by the present occupant of the civic chair into the minor matters connected with the suits of offices. The election of those who are to form the staff of the Mayor's office has not yet been fully decided upon, but it is rumored that nearly all the old attackés will be retained. Mayor-elect Havemeyer will receive on New Years Day at the City Hall.

NEW CITY HALL KEEPER.

Last evening Mr. George Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, whose familiar features seem to be inseparable from that ouilding, received a com-munication from Commissioner Van Nort requiring him to vacate his rooms in the City Hall on the 1st of January next, and that his successor would be Mr. Sutton, an ex-warden of the City Prison.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE CHAMBERLAIN. Correspondence as to City and County Deposits-Transfer of Moneys from the Tenth National Bank.

The following correspondence has passed be ween the Comptroller and the Chamberlain in reference to the city and county deposits in the Tenth National Bank:-

Tenth National Bank:—

City of New York, Department of Pinance,
Comptonier's Optics, Dec. 28, 1872.

Francis A. Palberg, Esq., Chambertain, &c.:—
Sir.—It has come to my knowledge that upon the 3d day of October last the entire amount of individual deposits in the Tenth National Bank was \$2,66,030 25. Of his amount there was deposited by the city and county of New York \$2,100,000, showing the total deposits of all other parties of corporations to have been only \$30,000 26, while the loans or indebtedness of the directors to the bank amounting to \$20,700. From this you will see that after with frawing the city and county deposits the entire remaining deposits, except \$90,330 26, were loaned to the directors of the bank. With these facts before me I do not consider the Tenth National Bank is a proper bank in which to continue the city and county deposits; and I have the refore to request that you make immediate arrangements to have the same transferred to some banking institution of the city of recognized standing and means.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

December 30, 1872.

A. H. Garen, Esq.. Comptroller:—
Dear Sin—Your letter of the 25th instant was received at four o'clock P. M. of that date. In order to show to you how unnecessary are your apprehensions in relation to the safety of the public moneys on deposit in the Tenth National Bank, I request your signature to the accompanying warrant for \$1.80,000, which is drawn without any notice to that bank. I do not by this request waive any right to exclusive discretion in regard to the entody and safely of the public moneys. Very respectfully, yours,

F. A. PALMER, Chamberlain. DECEMBER 30, 1872.

COMPTROLLER GREEN AND THE BANK INTEREST.

Chamberlain Palmer's Statement as t the Bank Interest Controversy-Judge

Edmonds' Opinion. Chamberlain Palmer publishes a letter setting forth the facts in relation to the non-collection of interest on the city deposits and its cause. After recapitulating the law in regard to the deposits

the Chamberlain says :-

Green's directions to the banks, forbidding them to pay the interest as formerly, and requiring them to add the same to the several accounts and to hold the amounts subject to the warrant of the

them to add the same to the several accounts and to hold the amounts subject to the warrant of the Comptroller, Mayor, and, when necessary, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Upon this proposition Judge Edmonds delivered the following opinion:—

271 Broanway, New York, Dec. 28, 1871.

Under chapter 623 of the Laws of 18 5 the Broadway Bank was selected as one of the depositories of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaty of the city and county of New York.

Such selection was made by the Chamberlain, and a contract was made between him and the bank that interest should be paid on the monthly balances.

That contract has been carried out now for several years by a computation of the interest earned every month, and the payment of it to the Chamberlain, who, out of the amount thus received, has paid the expenses of his office and the balance into the Treasury.

Now, however, the Comptroller has given notice to the bank not to pay any more of that Interest to the Chamberlain has given notice to the bank that it must not obey those orders of the Comptroller, but must continue to pay over the interest to him as heretofore; and my opinion is asked by the bank what it shall do under the circumstances?

The act of 1866 has evidently been misunderstood by all parties, for it has not been strictly followed by any of them.

It does not direct that any interest on the deposits shall be exacted, nor does it direct the Chamberlain to defray

my opinion is asked by the bank what it shall do under the circumstances?

The act of 1866 has evidently been misunderstood by all parties, for it has not been strictly followed by any of them.

It does not direct that any interest on the deposits shall be exacted, nor does it direct the Chamberlain to defray the expenses of his office out of that interest. But after directing that "all moneys raised by taxation upon the property, real and personal, in said city and county, and all the revenue of said city and county of every kind shall be deposited," &c., and, after providing for the transfers of such deposits, the act provides that "the banks in which such deposits shall be made shall pay, proportionally to the monthly balances in each, the office rent of the said Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his circks and a Deput Chamberlain, all of whom he is authorized with his statituses of the common treasury no further benefit than a saving to it of the expenses of the Chamberlain, office; and there seems to have been a nutural arrangement then made between the Comptroller, the Chamberlain and the deposit banks, whereby more than the expenses of the office was obtained from the banks, to the amount now of some \$415,000.

It is this arrangement which is now sought to be broken up by the notice of the Comptroller, and to transfer from the banks to the Comptroller, and to transfer from the banks to the Comptroller the payment of the expenses of the office of the Chamberlain. This cannot legally be done.

A strict compliance with the statute and the demand of the Comptroller would authorize the Chamberlain to abandon his contracts for interest with the deposit banks, and exact from them only the payment of the expenses of the office of the Chamberlain's office, which would result in a loss to the city of a large amount annually, and would establish as a rule in the financial affairs of the city treasury, and the following the comptroller counters. The tide of the Chamberlain is a bureau in the Finance De

as to county moneys. The Chambertain is also a city officer, but he is also, by express enactment, county treasurer. Subject to the orders of the Board of Supervisors, and, like all other county treasurers in the State, capacially charged with the duty of gathering in from town, willings and city collectors the proceeds of the State tax and transmitting them to the State Treasury.

It is on moneys belonging to all three of these owner-blanch interest is earned, and when paid over to the state of the state of the state that interest is earned, and when paid over to the state of the st

Chamberlain Palmer concludes as follows: -

posits.

Raid interest could be secured only by carrying out the plan devised by the former Chamberlain—namely, that of using the nower of selecting the depositaries, and that power was expressly conterred on the Chamberlain.

The power of transferring money from one depositary to nonther could by law be executed only on a warrant of the Chamberlain.

It was the duty of the Chamberlain, and of no one else, to see that all the expense of keeping and disbursing the public money should be paid by the depositaries, and the city and county saved from them.

In all other respects I was personally responsible, and had given security for the faithful performance of my duty is the sum of \$1,200,000, and ought not to consent to the transfer of such responsibility to the Comptroller, who had given security only in the sum of \$25,000.

Had I been permitted to perform the duties of my office as my predecessors had done, whereby they had carned for the public over \$400,000 of interest money. I could have earned for the same purpose during this current year at least \$250,000, besides paying all the expenses of my office. But under this interference of the Comptroller all that I could do was to designate other depositaries and the sum of all the sum of a the sum of the city and county from them, and thus I have been driven back to the literal construction of the law, instead of being permitted to use its provisions to the earning of a larger compensation for the use of the public moneys.

And so far has this been carried that there is now due, and has been for several months, from two of the corner depositaries, the sum of about eight thousand dollars for inferest under the former arrangement, which they will not pay to me, the only lawful custodian of the public moneys, because the Comptroller forbide it, and which as yet he does not and cannot collect.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, Chamberlain.

THE REFORM CHARTER

Reporter Pumping a Dry Political Well-The Seventy's New Charter-A Member's Views About Private Sessions. Just now, when the new year is almost at hand, and so many pub. Autes are tearing up private papers and emptying pigeonholes and drawers to give their successors a chance for a clear start, there is considerable interest manifested as to the probable policy of the incoming municipal administration and its relations to the Legislature o 1873 in regard to a new charter for this city. Much discussion has already taken place as to whether the Committee of Seventy or the re-publicans will exercise the dominating inducate, and in order to learn the present status of the recent discussion and disagreement before the Committee of Seventy on the subject, HERALD reporter vesterday called upon ex-Gov

ernor Salomon at his office in Wall street. The gentleman was busy at the time, but by waiting a few minutes the reporter was accorded

A BRIEF INTERVIEW.
With considerable natural hauteur the Governor inquired the object of the visit, and on being in-

"Well, sir, I do not desire to say anything in relation to the private agains of the Committee of Seventy. A few days ago I was visited by a re-porter of

porter of

A TWO-CENT MORNING PAPER,
and held a brief consultation with him. The result
of it was the publication next day of the substance
of my remarks, with considerable elaboration and
many offensive allusions to my personal appearance and so on, and I must really decline to say
anything more to the members of the press."
"Very good, Governor," replied the reporter, "I
merely called for such information as you felt disposed to impart. Of course it is a matter in which
the public as well as the Committee of Seventy are
interested."
"I am aware of that "rate Covernity are

interested."
"I am aware of that," said Governor Salomon;
"but it is not my duty to relate the proceedings of
that body."
"Perhaps, then, continued the reporter, "you
can, without violating any confidence, tell me
whether the Committee of Seventy has framed or is

"Perhaps, then, continued the reporter, "you can, without violating any confidence, tell me whether the Committee of Seventy has framed or is for this city, to be submitted to the Legislature."

"Well, I can say this," he responded. "The committee prepared a charter last year and presented it. Of course you are aware of that fact, and of the result which attended their efforts. I understand that they have prepared a charter based upon that instrument in its main features, but modified in some respects so as to adapt. It to the altered condition of things which exist now in relation to certain matters which then stood in a different relative light. I believe they intend to urge this, though not with any very stremuous zeal in relation to all of its provisions. They will be reasonably

CONCILIATORY IN ALL THINGS, their aim being solely the welfare of the public interests in the premises."

The reporter was then about to withdraw when the Governor proceeded to say:—

"In relation to the reported disagreements in the meetings of the Committee of Seventy, I would like to remark that that body upon its organization decided that all its meetings should be private, and they have so continued to be held. From time to time the committee has given to the press the results in concise form. Now you can readily understand the impropriety of my relating to any member of the press the proceedings in private session of a body of which I am a member. It would be much

Extent to press the proceedings than to have them detailed, perhaps inaccorately, and colored by impression or opinion. That is my chief reason for declining to say snything upon the subject."

The reporter then thanked Mr. Salomon and retired.

Subsequently he called on Mr. John Foley, also a very active member of the Committee of Seventy.

The reporter then thanks.

tired.

Subsequently he called on Mr. John Foley, also a very active member of the Committee of Seventy, at his establishment, under the Astor House, with a view to learn something further in relation to

a view to learn something further in relation to the matter.

Mr. Feley, as usual, was very courteous, but when the nature of the reporter's call was stated to him he very politely declined to say anything on the subject, expressing the belief that enough had already been published on the matter, and that no public good could result from a ventilation of pri-vate views of members of the Seventy.

PICKON SHOOTING.

Double Bird Match Between Ira Pain and Willie Parks-The Former the

Several of the members of the Long Island Gui Club spent a very agreeable day vesterday at Dexter's, beyond East New York, Long Island, in witnessing the match at double oirds between Willie Parks and Ira Paine. The conditions of the match twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary. That the shooting was exceedingly difficult may be readily imagined, as the ground was covered with

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Mariscal on the Rio Grande Outrages.

WHAT HE THINKS OF ANNEXATION

The Acquisition of Our Sister Republic Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

Your correspondent called on Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, this afternoon, and was cordially received. He looks about forty-five. In form he is slender and of medium height. His hair is dark brown and rounded in at the ends after the Spanish fashion. He wears a mustache and mperial, the color of which closely corresponds with that of his hair. His face is more square than oval, and with his high cheekbones, reminds one of the Indian cast of countenance. His nose is not prominent and his eyes are small, but unusually brilliant. The tout ensemble is, however, pleasing, for the expression of his face is cheerful, mild and kindly. In manner he is very polite, without formality and ostentation. In conversation he is frank, sympathetic and com-municative, and makes one feel perfectly at home with him. He has a keen per-ception of humor, for the faintest appreach to a joke will provoke him to bursts of laughter. Mr. Mariscal speaks English with ease and correctness, having resided in this country for several years as Mexican Minister at Washington. He was Secretary of State until a short time before President Juarez's death and was reappointed by the

So much for his personal appearance; now for the conversation, which was as follows:— CORRESPONDENT-What do you think, Mr. Mariscal, about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande?

Mr. MARISCAL-I think there has been a marked improvement since the end of our revolution, which was chiefly the cause of the disorders on the Texan border. While the war lasted our government, though animated with the best of intentions, had enough to do to fight the revolutionists. But since repressed and the depredations of which the Texans complain have very much diminished, if not wholly ceased. The fact is, there are

TWO SIDES TO THE STORY.

If Mexican ontiaws have committed depredations in Texas, it is equally true that Texan outlaws have committed depredations in Mexico. We have claims for injuries inflicted upon our people as well as you have against us. The truth is that the frontiers on both sides of the Rio Grande are inhabited by the worst outlaws of both countries, as frontiers generally are, because of the facility for escape and for the evasion of the laws.

CORRESPONDENT-But the Texans, 1 presume, can rightfully claim a larger amount of damages than the Mexicans ?

Mr. Mariscal.-That remains to be seen. Our government is willing to settle all just and fair claims. It has appointed a commission to investigate the American as well as the Mexican claims for depredations on both sides of the Rio Grande. The commission is now taking testimony at Matamoros. Mr. Emilio Valesco is the chairman of the commission and his appointment is a proof of the impartiality of the Mexican government. Mr. Valesco has been counsel to the American Legation at the city of Mexico and enjoys the confidence of your Minister, Mr. Nelson.

CORRESPONDENT-I understand the Texans claim over twenty-seven millions for the raids upon their ranches and cattle by the Mexican outlaws during the late revolution?

Mr. Mariscal-That is a huge joke. I have seen an article in one of the American papers giving a tist of all the property in the section where these depredations by Mexicans are said to have been

depredations by Mcxicans are said to have been committed. From this list it appears that the total value of the existing property in that part of the country never was near as large as the sum you have named.

Correspondent—Is it true, Mr. Mariscal, that the Mexican Commission sitting in Washington, which will expire on February I next, is

TO BE RENEWED BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS?

Mr. MARISCAL—A convention has already been framed for the prolongation of the Commission. I have sent it to my government for approval. It is to be submitted to the Mexican Compress, which will probably sanction it within a few days if it is still in session. I believe that the convention will be concluded between the two governments before the expiration of the Commission.

Cornespondent—What has the Mexican Claims Commission already accomplished?

Mr. Mariscal—You will see by this list:—
Claims.

Presented. Decided. Pending.

Claims. 260 303

Mexico to the United States of the best settlement of these mutual claims?

Mr. Mariscal (laughingly)—I think not. Even admitting the probability of such an event—and I do not admit it—I think Mexico would be an Elephant on the Hands of the United States

admitting the probability of such an event—and I do not admit it—I think Mexico would be an Kleffant on the Rands of the United States GOVERNMENT.

The Mexicans differ too widely in language, in customs and habits of thought from the American people to agree with them under one government. Do you think that a large country like Mexico, which has so much difficulty to govern itself, could be governed by foreigners?

Correspondent—The strongest argument for annexation is precisely the reason you give against it, sir—that Mexico cannot govern itself.

Mr. Mariscal—But Mexico has now taken the new departure of peace and progress. And if there is any one sentiment in which the whole dexican people unite it is the strong aversion to foreign intervention. You know the fate of the French expedition. Maximilian had the wealthiest and most powerful party—the Church party—on his side, and yet he failed miserably. Annexation has been the

SERMON PREACHED BY THE HERALD all along, and it has inflicted much injury on Mexican credit by its advocacy of American intervention. The Herald, being the only great American paper read abroad, its widely circulated reports have caused a great deal of bad feeling against our country. But now that the Herald Sees that Mexico is bent on peace and progress, I hope it will change its tone with regard to our people, who desire nothing better than to live in close friendship with the Americans. The Mexicans, with the exception of a few ignorant, deluded persons, have much sympathy and respect for this country. We have copied your form of government, your constitution, and in what we did not imitate you—viz., in the formation of a second chamber—we found to our regret that we were mistaken. We are about to adopt your system in that also by the creation of a senate. We want

THE COMMERCIAL ANNEXATION OF MEXICO by the American people, not the political one. We invite your enterprise, your capital; we want yen to build railroads and make the two countries one in commercial interest; and it will be

PEARFUL ACCIDENT IN PATERSON.

Ex-Assemblyman Hemmingway Thrown from His Sleigh and Fatally Wounded by a Train of Care.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful

accident occurred to ex-Assemblyman Charles Hemmingway, of Paterson. He was in his sleigh, cross-ing the Eric Rallway at Market street, in front of a ing the Eric Railway at Market street, in front of a freight train which was slowly backing up. His horse became frightened, balked, and, turning suddenly, threw Mr. Hemmingway out upon the track in front of the train, the wheels of which passed over his legs, cutting them both off near the knees. He was taken to his home in Prospect street, and was still alive last evening, although it was feared he would survive but a short time.

Mr. Hemmingway's family had just previously alighted from the sleigh to stop at a store near the railroad. He was a member of last Winter's Legislature, has been a prominent republican politician, did an extensive liquor and grocery business and was a wealthy man. Perhaps no man in Paterson was more widely known than Charles Hemmingway, and the accident gave a shock to the whole community. The fault is believed to have been that of the flagman, who signalled that everything was all right. The greatest indignation is expressed towards the Eric Railway Company for not having gates at this crossing.